R E P O R T R E S U M E S

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RHETORIC CURRICULUM IV--TEST FOR "DECISIONS, DECISIONS."

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OREGON CURRICULUM STUDY CENTER

RHETORIC CURRICULUM IV:

Test for DECISIONS, DECISIONS

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TE 000 244

OREGON CURRICULUM STUDY CENTER

DECISIONS, DECISIONS

Rhetoric IV Test

Instructions to students:

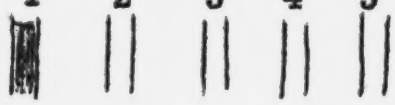
Answers to the questions are to be recorded on the separate answer sheets provided. PLEASE BE SURE TO USE ONLY SIDE A OF THE ANSWER SHEET, THE SIDE THAT HAS ROOM FOR 5 CHOICES.

Use a soft lead pencil (#2 or softer) and completely fill the space between the lines for the response you choose as the correct answer. Your score on this test will be the number of correct answers you mark. There is only one best answer for each item.

Sample test item: Who is the chief executive of the United States Government?
(1) The President
(2) The Secretary of State
(3) The Secretary of Defense
(4) The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court

Since the correct answer is 1, the answer sheet is marked like this:

Sample test item:



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Decisions, Decisions

1. A review question: What is the best way to describe an "inductive" thought process?
   (1) One identifies one's assumptions and expresses an opinion based on them.
   (2) One finds evidence (facts that support) and from this evidence one makes a generalization.
   (3) One collects a series of facts and evaluates their truth.
   (4) One makes a judgment based on one's beliefs.

2. A belief on which a person bases his judgments is called
   (1) an assumption
   (2) a generalization
   (3) an evaluation
   (4) a reasonable choice

3. When is an assumption called a premise?
   (1) When it is true
   (2) When it is true but not proven
   (3) When it is stated as part of a reasoning pattern
   (4) When it is shared by a large number of people

4. Which term best defines what is meant by a critique?
   (1) An evaluation
   (2) A negative criticism
   (3) A symposium
   (4) An opinion

5. When a committee needs to reach a decision, the members must
   (1) have the same assumptions
   (2) make their decision on the basis of their beliefs
   (3) make a choice that satisfies everyone in the group
   (4) recognize that people's assumptions are not always the same

6. Which words in the pairs below mean most nearly the same thing?
   (1) Opinion - assumption
   (2) Judgment - principle
   (3) Inference - conclusion
   (4) Reason - opinion

7. Which words in the pairs below mean most nearly the same thing?
   (1) Belief - assumption
   (2) Premise - choice
   (3) Decision - opinion
   (4) Evaluation - choice

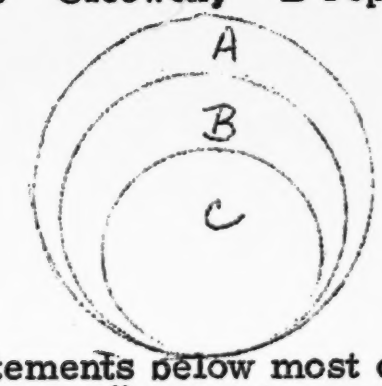
8. What statements are required in the deductive thinking pattern called "principle - instance"?
   (1) Three statements: one's assumption, one's proof, and a conclusion
   (2) Two statements: one's belief and a conclusion
   (3) Three statements: a premise stated as a principle, a specific example of the principle, and a conclusion

(4) Three statements: a specific instance from your experience, a second instance in the second premise, and a conclusion

9. If a person gives his charitable contribution to the Red Cross instead of to the Boy Scouts, he may have one or more of the assumptions below. Which assumption do you believe he could find agreement on most easily in a group?
   (1) Children are not as important in a community as adults.
   (2) The average citizen cannot afford to give to both organizations.
   (3) The Boy Scouts already have enough money.
   (4) The Red Cross does more necessary work for more people in the community.

10. Read the following "principle-instance" reasoning pattern and look at the diagram. Then choose the best answer.
    All Oregon beaches are crowded on Sundays.
    We are going to Cleowox, an Oregon beach, next Sunday.
    We will have trouble parking and finding a place to picnic.

   (1) A represents "all Oregon beaches," B represents "beaches crowded on Sunday"
   (2) B represents "all Oregon beaches," C represents Cleowox
   (3) C represents "all Oregon beaches," B represents "beaches crowded on Sunday"
   (4) A represents "Cleowox," B represents "all Oregon beaches"



11. Which of the statements below most completely defines the first or general premise in a "principle-instance" reasoning pattern?
   (1) A statement about a class of people, objects, etc., using <u>all</u>, <u>each</u>, and <u>any</u>, and identifying all their common characteristics
   (2) A statement about some class or group of people or animals
   (3) A statement about a class of people, objects, etc., using <u>each</u>, and showing their individual characteristics
   (4) A statement about a class of people, objects, etc., using <u>all</u>, <u>each</u> or <u>any</u>, and identifying some charact eristic common to all members of the class.

12. What do we mean by a qualified conclusion?
   (1) A conclusion that has the same degree of qualification as the premises
   (2) A conclusion that follows from a first premise using <u>all</u>, <u>any</u>, or <u>each</u>
   (3) A conclusion that follows from a first premise that is a fact
   (4) A conclusion we connot prove

13. What is the correct conclusion for the following premises?
Most freshmen at the university are between 18 and 20 years of age.
My friend Herman's mother, however, is 36 years old.
(1) Herman's mother is therefore too old to be a freshman at the university.
(2) Herman's mother is not a freshman at the university.
(3) Herman's mother may or may not be a freshman at the university.
(4) Herman's mother is probably a graduate student.

14. What first premise lies behind the following statement?
Joanne's face is all sunburned; maybe she went skiing last week-end.
(1) Skiers in Oregon always get sunburned when they ski.
(2) Joanne is a skier.
(3) Oregon skiers often get sunburned while skiing.
(4) Joanne's skin burns very easily at high elevations.

15. What is the first premise or principle that lies behind the following statement?
"The Way West" will be a great movie; after all, it was filmed right here in Oregon.
(1) Oregon is the most beautiful state in the union.
(2) My brother played a wagon driver, and he said all the stars like Oregon.
(3) The best westerns are the ones that go on location.
(4) Anything made in Oregon is bound to be great.
(5) Oregon is still just the way it was in pioneer days.

16. Refer to the five statements in #15 and choose the true statement below.
(1) 1 is a logical premise but the facts cannot be proved.
(2) 2 could be true, but stars don't make pictures great.
(3) 3 is easy to prove, but it isn't related to the conclusion.
(4) 4 is logical and true, but it doesn't really have anything to do with movie-making.
(5) 5 could be true if it were qualified in some way

17. What is an analogy?
(1) A comparison
(2) A relationship
(3) two premises and a conclusion
(4) A qualified conclusion

18. How do you reason from an analogy?
(1) You describe a set or class of people or objects.
(2) You try to show that, under like conditions, what holds true for one instance will probably hold true for another instance.
(3) You show that without qualification what is true for one instance is true for another instance.
(4) You stress the important first premise rather than the relationship between the two instances.

19. What element is missing in the following reasoning pattern?
I always set my alarm so that I can be the first one in the kitchen, because the early bird gets the worm.
(1) The first premise is missing.
(2) The second premise is missing.
(3) The conclusion is missing.
(4) Both the first premise and the conclusion are missing.

20. What, if anything, is wrong with the reasoning in the pattern in #19?
(1) The first premise is not true.
(2) The first premise is true but there is no relationship between it and the rest of the statement.
(3) The relationship between the two instances is not meaningful.
(4) There is nothing wrong with the reasoning.

21. What is the biggest problem in reasoning from analogy?
(1) The first premise may not be acceptable to your audience.
(2) The two instances or situations may not be sufficiently alike.
(3) Such reasoning never proves anything so it is not going to persuade anyone.
(4) Analogies do not have much appeal to an audience.

22. Why is it dangerous to accept this negative conclusion?
My brother's grades weren't high enough to get him into Harvar So I might as well not study because I won't get into the college of my choice anyhow.
(1) The conclusion predicts something obvious but it is too discouraging.
(2) One cannot predict that what has happened in the past will necessarily happen in the future.
(3) The conclusion depends upon a false analogy.
(4) Standards are so different in various colleges that it is foolish to predict success or failure until you know where you are going.

23. Which of the following statements is most likely to be accepted without argument?
(1) You will love Munchies' brand-new flavor the minute you take a bite.
(2) Lucian's thermometer read 102° at 3 o'clock yesterday.
(3) Roses are far more beautiful than orchids.
(4) The last person to leave the school was the custodian because it was 5 o'clock.

24. Refer to the four statements in #23 and choose the true answer below.
(1) 1 is a statement that can be tested and then established as true or false for the general public.
(2) 2 is only true if you saw the thermometer yourself.
(3) 3 is a value judgment and cannot be conclusively proved.
(4) 4 is an example of proper reasoning from cause and effect.

25. What is wrong with the following reasoning from "cause-effect"?
Someone must have been fooling with my record player because the changer won't drop the records.

(1) This statement is logical because it reasons from an effect back to its cause.
(2) This statement shows that the speaker has jumped to a false conclusion.
(3) This statement does not take enough possibilities into consideratio
(4) This statement would be valid if the speaker knew who had been using his record player.
(5) Nothing is wrong with the reasoning.